

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1884.

No. 26.

## LOCAL.

**BUTTERFLIES** have appeared.  
**HEAVY** prairie fires this week.  
Mail left at 5 p.m. on Monday.  
**SNAKES** have turned loose on their spring campaign.

**C. STEWART** arrived from Calgary on Saturday last.

**J. NORRIS, jr.**, arrived from Calgary on Saturday last.

A **FLOCK** of swans were noticed going north on Wednesday.

**A. LANG**, of Ft. Saskatchewan, is having his house plastered.

**MRS. W. F. BUTLER** arrived from Calgary on Wednesday afternoon.

**M. INGLIS** is putting in A. Taylor's crop at Ft. Saskatchewan on shares.

**J. COLEMAN** lost considerable fencing on Wednesday last by a prairie fire.

The greater part of the prairie between Edmonton and Calgary is burned.

**R. BELCHER**, of Ft. Saskatchewan, has re-entered the police force with the rank of sergeant.

The ferry scow was put into the water on Tuesday evening, and has been running regularly since.

The dwelling house occupied by W. Anderson, Indian agent, is being painted. Also the Edmonton hotel.

**V. ANDERSON** arrived from Calgary on Friday of last week with seed wheat for the colonization society.

**M. P. COLLINS** has sold out his hotel at Red Deer crossing for \$800 and will seek his fortune in Silver City.

**A. REID** has taken the claim abandoned by F. Glynn lying between the Little Mountain and the Saskatchewan.

**G. SANDERSON** received a number of apple and other grafts by last mail. He will try grafting apple on thorn.

A **PRAIRIE** fire burned a large quantity of fence rails belonging to T. Henderson of Little Mountain on Wednesday.

**W. INKSTER** returned on Saturday last from a mica exploring trip in the neighborhood of Ft. Pitt. He was unsuccessful.

**NORMAN VANDALLE**, Mrs. Francis Whitford and Mr. McFadden lost nearly all their fence rails by a prairie fire on Monday last.

**SINCLAIR & Co.** have rented Jas. McDonald's building on the north side of Main street, and will occupy it on the first of June.

**A. MCCORRISTER** will take charge of the H. B.C. post at Lac Ste. Anne, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Brereton in the east.

**D. McLEOD** left for Calgary on Wednesday with the following passengers: W. R. Brereton, M. Young, C. W. Sutter, and J. Blair.

A **CHERRY** shoot of this spring's growth, 2½ inches long, was brought to this office on Thursday. The leaves were an inch long.

**MR. BAIRD** goes to Ft. Saskatchewan to-day and accordingly there will be no service in the Presbyterian church to-morrow morning.

**CHIEF FACTOR MCFARLANE**, of the H.B.Co. district of Athabasca, will probably retire from the service next year on account of ill health.

**MCPHERSON BROTHERS**, nephews of chief factor Hardisty, have taken claims at Red Deer, a couple of miles in rear of the crossing on the south side.

A **SERMON** in behalf of the Methodist missionary society will be preached next Sabbath evening by the Rev. D. C. Sanderson. Collection in aid of the society funds.

**R. VASCE** lost his stable, a haystack, a large number of fence rails and a considerable amount of other farm material by a prairie fire on Wednesday. Loss about \$200.

On Tuesday a prairie fire got into the Little Mountain and destroyed a large quantity of dry standing timber upon which the settlers depended to a great extent for firing.

**AB. MCPHERSON'S** train arrived on the south side on Sunday evening with seed wheat for the agricultural society and the colonization society and miscellaneous freight for other parties.

**C. GROSS**, F. Glynn and wife and Gus Mitchell left for Calgary on Thursday. Mr. Mitchell is going to Winnipeg to see about bringing out a new kind of pump which he has invented.

It seems that the promise of the C.P.R. company to carry Red Five wheat for seed free of cost did not amount to much as both the agricultural society and the colonization company were compelled to pay freight to Calgary on their late importations. The money may be refunded, however.

ON Wednesday last Messrs. C. Fraser and J. Sinclair lost nearly all the fencing around their claims at Rath's old place on the north side of the river, about seven miles below town.

In the list of buildings erected last year there was omitted Hardisty & Fraser's addition to their saw mill, 14x35, two stories high and other improvements to the mill costing in all about \$400.

**F. M. JUNEAU** arrived from Lac la Biche on Saturday last. He had a very rough trip both out and back. Roads bad. Plowing and sowing had commenced at Lac la Biche before he left and the spring seemed as far advanced there as here.

**I. G. BAKER & Co's** store at Battle river crossing is erected and transacting business, a very fair fur trade being done. Mr. Colpman, formerly of the H.B. store, Winnipeg, is in charge. The building is on a fine site on the north side of the river.

The river in front of town cleared of ice at last on Sunday afternoon. It had simply rotted loose as there was not sufficient rise of water to break it up and carry it off. Had the water been as high as usual in the spring the ice would have gone out two weeks sooner.

**J. CONNORS** and wife arrived from Calgary on Friday of last week. Thirteen days out. They were obliged to tie up at the Blind Man for two days on account of deep snow. Calgary is very quiet now on Sundays since the enforcement of the Sunday ordinance and the hanging of Jess Williams.

**FRANK OLIVER** has been requested to recommend six responsible persons, residents in the district for appointment as game guardians, under the North-West ordinance for the protection of game. No salary, but half the fines inflicted for violation of the ordinance. Who will apply? Don't all speak at once.

The annual meeting of the Edmonton lacrosse club was held in the Jasper house on Tuesday evening the 22nd, when the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz: Alex. Dunlop, president; C. W. Sutter, vice do.; W. F. Ibbotson, secretary; F. J. Trimble, T. Stewart, J. Ross, J. R. Michael, Colin Fraser, committee.

**G. GULLION** sailed from Stromness about June 22nd, 1880, in the Prince of Wales, which was new that spring. Saw the H.B. ship for Moose factory at Mansfield island and exchanged portions of the cargo and some passengers. Was not delayed an hour by ice on the whole trip. Landed at York five weeks and five days from Stromness.

The seed wheat for the agricultural society was delivered on Wednesday, 40 bushels of Red Five. The cost was \$1.20 per bushel in Winnipeg, total freight to Calgary \$22.23 and freight to Edmonton 4cts. a pound, total \$106.23, or \$4.15 4-5 a bushel. It is expected, however, that the C.P.R. freight rate to Calgary will be refunded, and therefore it will not be charged to the parties ordering the wheat. This will reduce the price to \$3.60 per bushel.

MAIL arrived on Saturday evening about six o'clock in charge of M. Plante, with nine sacks of mail matter, including a large quantity of garden seeds. The cause of the delay was that John Todd, who brought the mail up several times this winter, had agreed to bring this one, but at the last moment refused to start as he was going freighting. The contractors had then to hustle around for such horses as they could get and these played out on the road. Roads good and streams low.

When McPherson's freight train was crossing the Red Deer, a member of the party named Wilson was left on the north side with a portion of the goods while the other members of the party went back for the remainder. A tent was erected close to where the goods were piled, and in order to be comfortable Mr. Wilson started a fire near the door of the tent. The wind was rather high and during his absence to the river for a pall of water the ropes of the tent caught fire, and in a moment the ropes were burnt through the tent blown over and the tent and a heap of seed wheat and other stuff blazing. Wilson ran valiantly to the rescue and concentrated his energies upon putting the fire out, using a large sheet iron kettle to stamp it out with. Other members of the party arrived to help in putting the fire out, and they took the kettle. McPherson says that when he shouted "Powder!" for the kettle contained gun powder—had it actually exploded they could not have scattered more suddenly, widely or vehemently, the willows and young poplars going down before them as though a band of moose had stampeded.

Four or five years ago Mr. John Fraser, of the lower settlement, planted some apple seeds in a box in the spring. The seeds sprouted and grew into little trees before fall. They were kept in the house all the following winter and planted out in the spring. All died shortly after being transplanted except two, which are living yet. One is much more hardy than the other, but both are stunted in their growth by the winter frost killing a portion of the young wood each year. The trees are now about two feet high.

**M. McCauley** arrived from Calgary on Saturday last. He left that place on the Tuesday morning before. Crossed the Bow on the ice although there was open water above and below. All the streams north were forded and appeared to be clear of ice. Rev. Leonard Gaetz arrived at Calgary a few days before with a large outfit to settle on the Saskatchewan land and homestead company's colonization tract at Red Deer crossing. He is interested in the company. Spring seemed to be further advanced at Red Deer than at Calgary or Edmonton, while between the two latter Edmonton had the advantage. Building is still going ahead on the syndicate section but the buildings are not of as substantial or expensive a character as might be expected in a town with such prospects. The old town site east of the Elbow is almost deserted except by the H.B. buildings, King & Co's store, the Calgary hotel and the R. C. church. Even these, or their business, except the church, will soon be removed to the syndicate section.

**G. GULLION** arrived on Friday last from Lac la Biche where he had been employed building a York or inland boat for the Roman Catholic mission at that place. The boat is 32 feet long and will carry 112 hundred weight. It is for the navigation of the Athabasca and Mackenzie waters. Fur was plentiful during the winter but trade was greatly overdone. George Martin, formerly of Slave lake, who left the country last year has returned to Lac la Biche and intends going down the Athabasca this summer. Mr. Gullion left on Monday for the Athabasca landing to complete three inland boats for the H. B.C., two for the lower and one for the upper Athabasca, the latter to go to Jasper house. The two boats for the lower river will be 36 feet long and will carry 120 hundred weight. The one for Jasper house will be 28 feet long, and will carry 100 hundred weight or five tons. The builder furnishes the lumber and does the work for from \$125 to \$140 per boat, the iron, pitch, etc., being furnished by the parties getting the boat built.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**GARDEN SEEDS** in endless variety, just arrived by mail at FRANK OLIVER'S.

**C. F. STRANG**, Accountant and Fire Insurance Agent. City and Farm Properties insured. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.**—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Miners and Explorers of minerals, in the City of Edmonton and district of Alberta, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated at Edmonton this Nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1884.—THOMAS SMITH, A. D. OSBORNE, JOHN CAMERON. Witness, C. F. Strang.

## CHURCHES.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—Hours of Sunday service: All Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

**ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH.** Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

**METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.**—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

**EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on April 27th.

## NOTICES.

**POTATOES.**—One hundred bushels of Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron potatoes for sale at ALLAN OMAND'S, South side.

**NOTICE.**—Important to Stock Raisers. A well bred bull, three years old, imported from Winnipeg, in good condition for service, at J. IRVINE'S, south side.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**—Persons hereafter removing fences and trespassing on the Hermitage property will be prosecuted according to law. W. NEWTON.

**NOTICE.**—All parties are hereby notified to give no credit on my account to my wife Virginia Gagnon, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation ISAAC GAGNON.

**FOR SALE.**—Four ponies (one a lady's pony), light wagon, set double harness, set single harness, side saddle and bridle, two carts, four sets cart harness. Terms cash. Apply to A. Anderson, at R. Logan's, St. Albert road.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that no one has authority from me to grant permission to cut timber of any description on my limits in the district of Edmonton. Any written authority I may hereafter give must be lodged in the crown timber office and a permit obtained for the same. H. J. MOORE, per Thos. Anderson. — Edmonton, 28th March, 1884.

**NOTICE.**—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as cabinet makers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late firm must settle with Xavier St. Jean, who will settle all accounts against the said firm, and continue the business himself. X. ST. JEAN, N. ST. JEAN. Edmonton, April 17th, 1884.

**NOTICE.**—The Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company of Canada are bringing in for the benefit of the Edmonton settlement, 400 bushels seed wheat which will be sold at cost and arrive here about the 15th instant. For full particulars apply at the company's office, Clover bar.—Offices of the Edmonton & Saskatchewan land company of Canada, 4th April, 1884. G. A. SIMPSON, agent.

**IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.**—The stallion "Rupert" is now in condition and will serve mares for the season at \$10 each, terms—cash at time of service. All mares at owner's risk. This horse is from Canadian stock, raised in this district, is dark brown in color, stands 16 hands high, weight 1200 lbs, symmetrically built, and is a good roadster. May be seen and inspected any time at his stable at Turnip lake. W. ROWLAND.

**NOTICE!**—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharpe's Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—GEORGE A. BLAKE, Belmont Farm, Edmonton

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—This is to announce that I am willing to allow a roadway to my neighbors and the public across my pre-emption claim if it be needful, provided nothing be done to prejudice my right to that claim, and necessary fencing be done to protect my place on the north side of my house as I may direct. Or I shall not object, on the same conditions, to a road from any proposed river crossing, on the flat, which from the crossing leads to Mrs. Stewart's road, and which has an easy grade to and fro for public use. Through my homestead I allow no right of way whatever. W.M. NEWTON.

**EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.**—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 150 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 26, 1884.

#### SPECULATIVE SQUATTING.

If the synopsis published in the papers is correct the late changes in the land law certainly make it much more favorable than the former one to at least one class of the community, and the one upon which the vials of the wrath of the department have been unceasingly poured for the past four or five years, that is the speculative squatter. It is only a year ago since the blue book containing the report of the department of the interior laid down the principle that homesteads were not intended for every person who came to the North-West, but only for those who required them exclusively to make a living on. The book also mentioned the trouble that it had been necessary to take in order to disabuse the public mind of the contrary impression and that the noble efforts of the land officials in the cancellation of speculators' homesteads had been the means of success in that regard. Up to the present time the government's newspaper apologists have held the speculative homesteader or squatter responsible for all the ills to which the North-West has fallen heir—as a man outside the pale of the law and one upon whom to waste mercy would be a crime. It has probably dawned at last upon the senses of our all-knowing rulers that in taking this stand they have been talking rot so palpable that no one was deceived. That after having granted millions upon millions of acres to railway companies, millions upon millions more to colonization societies, locking up still other millions upon millions in mile belt, town site, and southern reserves and above all reserving all the odd sections throughout the whole territories for purely speculative purposes, it was rather late in the day to succeed in working up a burst of virtuous indignation against the few scattered homesteaders or squatters who were trying to hold claims without living upon them. They have doubtless come to the conclusion that having opened the door so wide to all other classes of land speculation, public opinion will not justify them in closing it on the little item of speculative homesteading, that is homesteading without residence.

It must be admitted that the true way to deal with the public lands would be to allow them to pass only from the hands of the government into those of parties who actually require them for use. This would bar out speculators of all kinds and speculative squatters as well as others. But when the principle is so widely departed from as to lock up nearly three-fourths of the land in the territories for speculative purposes only and men of every grade, class, description, profession, trade, calling, race, color, or residence, are not only allowed, but encouraged to speculate in them, and the line is to be drawn to exclude speculative squatters, better reasons than any yet adduced should be forthcoming. Instead of being the monster of evil which the government members and supporters have been in the habit of painting him the speculative squatter, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is a resident of the territories, making his living and anxious to remain there, who desires to acquire what is vulgarly termed a stake in the country of his adoption. He is generally a person who intends to at some time live on the farm he takes up, and improves, but who either from having more profitable employment or from sheer lack of means, is unwilling or unable to live on his place until a reasonable amount of improvement has been done, so that a living may be made from it. By compelling continuous residence in all cases such men are prevented from becoming settlers and the money that they would have spent in the necessary improvement of the land is lost to the community in which it is situated. Probably no men have felt this to be a greater

drawback than the officials of the government resident in the North-West. With salaries none too large, deprived of the opportunity to acquire land although plenty lay all around them, which could be acquired by both residents and non-residents, they have seen their opportunity of securing a comfortable home and an interest in the country slip past them, leaving them after eight or ten years of exile and perhaps hardship just where they started.

There can be no doubt that it is in the interest of the community and of the country to give every resident an interest in it if this can be done without injury to it in other respects. As long as a person is a resident of the vicinity, spends his money in the improvement of the place, raises a reasonable amount of crop—as much or more than he would be required to do if actually living on it—it is difficult to see that he is injuring the country very much in any particular. If he lived on the place for the first two or three years he would not probably spend any more money or do more improvements, for in many cases he would not have the money to spend. If he purchased direct from the government the chances are that he would do no improvements and while the federal treasury would reap a benefit the community amongst which the land was situated would suffer a corresponding loss.

That the greater part of the talk against the speculative squatter is mere bosh must be apparent from the fact that if a person merely desired to speculate in land he could purchase directly from the government much more cheaply than he could improve and hold as a homesteader, therefore, if his intention were merely to speculate he would take the cheaper course of buying instead of the dearer one of improving. The very great and chief reason indeed for improving a homestead instead of buying a half section is that the homesteader desires to use the cash that he would have to pay the government as purchase money, in making improvements, which it is not natural to suppose would only be made to be thrown away.

Of course in relaxing the conditions of residence, which are exacted as a pledge of good faith, care should be taken that an extra amount of improvement sufficient to give equal security of good faith should be demanded. It is probable that the lately passed resolutions will be found rather too lax as the former ones were too stringent, but it will be time enough to haul in the slack in this matter when the amount of land held for speculative purposes and the various other aids to land speculation by purchase are reduced. If the North-West is to be held merely as an enormous field for speculation it is only fair that residents should have at least equal chances with non-residents, and although the late amendments do not quite place them on an even footing yet they approach as nearly to doing so as can be expected considering how, why, and where they were framed.

It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest, and that is what Mr. Watson, M. P., was accused of doing when he spoke of the hardships incidental to pioneer life in the North-West. This is what the farmer's convention is accused of doing in passing the now historical alleged anti-immigration resolution. Mr. Watson and the convention simply stated certain incontrovertible facts, with the object not of injuring but of benefitting the country—calling attention to evils that existed and were capable of being remedied for the purpose of having them remedied. The intellect that could make such action as this a fouling of the nest would make the earth a fable and the heavens a lie if the occasion demanded. But admitting that this was a case in which the truth should not have been told, and that the attempt to right palpable wrongs and redress pressing evils was fouling the nest, what shall be said of those who deliberately exaggerate and falsify to the direct detriment of their country, without the excuse of a desire to improve its condition, but solely to brazen out wrong done by laying the blame justly chargeable to themselves upon the country. What shall be said of the minister of the interior during the senate debate on representation for the North-West, stating that the discontent in Manitoba and

the North-West arose principally from the wheat crop being frozen. What could better suit the agents for Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska and Dakota lands—in some of which the hon. senator is interested—than this statement made in such a place by such a man. The wheat crop of Dakota as is well known was more frozen than that of Manitoba and yet in that state, which so many Canadian politicians are so anxious to take pattern by, it has yet to be heard that one of the lowest of its legislators instead of the highest, stood up in his place in the house and attempted to make the case out worse than it was for a political purpose, to shield his own or his friends' public impolicy. Nor are the lesser lights amongst the politicians and newspapers far behind in following the illustrious example of the hon. minister. From Mr. White of Montreal, who delights to picture the North-West as inhabited by indolent and shiftless malcontents to the hon. Joseph Royal who declared that they were annexationists, and to the Winnipeg Times which has maintained and still attempts to maintain that the damage to the wheat crop was the cause of the discontent, that such damage was only in the ordinary course of events, and that the people are not only indolent and of annexation proclivities but rebels at heart, what is the course taken but an attempt to befoul the country and the people to the end that the iniquitous manner in which it and they are treated and ruled may be lost sight of. Since the passage of the farmers' resolution, what has been the course taken by the C.P.R.Co., the Times and the whole brood of harpies who hope to fatten on the North-West carcass? Have they not published far and wide that no more railroads will be built, that no more immigrants will come, that no more capital will be invested in the country on account of the passage of that resolution. To use the stock argument of these parties against themselves, supposing all these dire calamities to be about to happen it is the duty of the Times, the C.P.R.Co. and the whole herd not only to keep silent but to vigorously deny that they are going to happen—because it would be to the interest of the country. But they don't. By their way of it, if the farmers do not suffer and allow themselves to be misrepresented in silence they are unpatriotic and are fouling their own nest, but when it comes the turn of the Times and those who work the wires which make it jump, patriotism does not restrain them from telling the most gratuitous and outrageous falsehoods to the end that by the injury thereby befalling the country their opponents may suffer. Even if the farmers' resolution was really false the Times must know that outsiders will believe farmers on a question of farming sooner than they will a party newspaper, and it would be patriotic on the part of the Times to state the resolution as it was, to show that the government, of the country not the country itself, was held to be at fault. But the Times, purely out of patriotism no doubt, prefers to allow or induce the world to believe that the farmers of Manitoba have declared that from reasons incidental to the country itself farming is a failure. When a man or body of men adhere to the frozen truth, they can be blamed but little although that truth be unpalatable, but when men deliberately and maliciously lie by the yard to the injury of their own country and people, they have descended to the level of Judas Iscariot, and having followed his example so far should follow it still further and hang themselves.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—East half of section 35, township 53, range 25, on St. Albert road, seven and a half miles from Edmonton, and two miles from St. Albert mission, 45 acres under cultivation. Dwelling house, stable and small granary on premises. Good well at house. Also good Toronto reaper, breaking plow and harrow, with other implements, to go with the place. Price \$2,500 cash. Apply to F. Oliver, Edmonton, or on the premises to P. MARCHÉ, proprietor.

#### SEEDS!

Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds. Clovers, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass Seeds. Carefully selected Seed Grains. Tree Seed. Our illustrated catalogue and price list mailed free on application.

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Seedsman  
488 Main street, Winnipeg

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Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

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**F. WHITE,**  
Manager

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

**JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.**

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

A full assortment in

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Complete line of

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Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

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**NORRIS & CAREY,**

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

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LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

**NORRIS & CAREY,**  
St. Albert Road.



## PRAIRIE FIRES.

As a great deal of damage has been done this spring by prairie fires, and as the law against setting these fires or allowing them to be set is very stringent, it may be well to publish it in full as now in force. It has been generally understood that fire might be set for clearing land during the months of December, January, February, March and April, without incurring liability but a close reading of the ordinance does not bear out this view. The ordinance is as follows:

Any person who shall wantonly, or carelessly set fire to any timber, wood, land, or grass or negligently cause the same to be set fire to or who kindles or is a party to kindling a fire in the open air in any part of the said territories except for camp or domestic purposes or to protect buildings, stacks, or other like property in danger of being destroyed by running fires, or for clearing lands, in the months of December, January, February, March, or April, by burning log heaps sufficiently separated from surrounding brush-wood or other inflammable material to prevent the fire from spreading, shall on conviction thereof pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution; and in default of payment, to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

Any person who kindles or is a party to kindling a fire in the open air for any of the purposes allowed in the next preceding section, and who neglects taking effectual means while such purpose is being served, or after it has been served, to prevent such fire from running at large, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, with costs of prosecution; and in default of payment, to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two months.

Nothing in this ordinance shall bar or prevent the owner of private property from recovering damages from any offender against the first and second sections of this ordinance.

Prosecutions under this ordinance shall be in a summary manner.

It shall be the duty of all peace officers upon view of an infraction of any of the enactments of this ordinance forthwith to arrest the offender, and without warrant, bring him before a stipendiary magistrate or justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law.

In prosecutions upon information under this ordinance whereby conviction is secured and a fine paid or collected, the informer shall be entitled to receive one-half of the said fine.

Any laws heretofore in force in the North-West territories for the prevention of prairie and forest fires are hereby repealed.

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

The blue book containing the report of the department of the interior for 1883 has arrived. The deputy minister reports 970,719 acres of land taken up as homesteads, 659,120 as pre-emptions, and 202,143 acres sold. In 1882 1,181,652 acres were homesteaded, 904,211 acres pre-empted and 612,282 acres sold. The total area disposed of in 1883 was 1,831,682 acres, against 2,699,145 in 1882, 1,057,520 in 1881, 682,227 in 1880 and 1,096,817 in 1879, with a total area disposed of since 1872 of 9,337,719 acres. Homestead and pre-emption fees from July first to December 31st 1883 amounted to \$34,570, cash sales to \$119,947, scrip sales \$17,177, and sales to colonization societies \$243,001, a total of \$380,116 received in six months from North West lands. For the year ending June 30th 1883 the total receipts were \$798,222 against \$1,633,051 for the previous year.

The total revenue from timber, mines and grazing lands for the year ending October 1883 was \$241,015, of which \$19,170 was for grazing lands, \$1,840 for mines, \$95 for royalty on stone quarries, and the balance, \$219,755 from timber, an increase of \$120,000 over the previous year. The total revenue from timber, mineral and grazing land from July 1st, 1872 to December 31st, 1883 amounted to \$360,031. The total cash receipts from all the above mentioned sources combined for the same term amounted to \$3,065,013. The crown timber office at Edmonton produced a total revenue of \$8,475.89 for the year ending October 31st 1883, of which \$859.30 was derived from permits, \$5,393 from bonus for ground rent, and \$2,353.39 from royalty on sales. Expenses of the office \$347.29.

During the half year ending 31st of December last \$243,001 was received from colonization societies. In the previous year \$248,401 was received, and during the year before \$354,036. There are 26 companies fully organized holding grants affecting \$2,973,978 acres of land. Enumerations were made on the grants of twelve out of the twenty-six companies, showing a total number of 664 heads of families who had received their entries through the agency of the companies. The companies are furnishing the settlers with saw mills, stores, blacksmith and carpenter shops, stage communication and postal facilities. The report says that it has not been considered necessary to ascertain how far the requirements of the grazing leases have been complied with, but great advantages have accrued to the country from the adoption of the system, and a large re-

venue has been derived. Owing to the manner of granting timber limits only to those who have mills, instead of selling them out to the highest bidder, the price of lumber in Manitoba and the North West has been reduced 40 per cent below what it formerly was. From sales of lots on the town sites of Moose Jaw, Regina, Broadview and Virden the government netted \$111,000. There will fall due on pre-emptions during the next three years, \$4,393,070. For the year ending October 31st, 1883, 4,341 patents were granted for North West lands, and arrangements are such that a patent may be delivered within three or four days after the recommendation of the commissioner has been received.

The area surveyed and subdivided into sections during 1883 amounted to 27,000,000 acres, or 168,750 farms of 160 acres each. The number of surveyors employed was 119. The surveys have demonstrated that large tracts of the territories heretofore considered useless are well adapted for agriculture, while other portions are found to be even better than at first supposed. The valley of the south Saskatchewan abounds in fine brick and terra cotta clay. In the Rocky mountains are discovered and partially developed deposits of coal, gold, silver, copper and iron, with quantities of merchantable timber and numerous water powers.

Geological surveys have been carried on extensively. Coal bearing cretaceous rocks have been found to exist in large tracts in the Rocky mountains. A map of the coal fields of the western district of Alberta is being prepared. The Cypress hills are supposed to be underlain by a seam of lignite five feet thick.

A statement by the lieutenant governor of the North West territories gives the number of liquor permits issued in the North West during 1883 as 1,874, for 2,730 gallons of whiskey, 1,475 gallons of brandy, 1,468 gallons of beer, 727 gallons of wine, 23½ gallons of gin, 89 of rum, 1st of alcohol, and 90 of porter. Total 5,736½ gallons. From the 20th of September last, at which time a fee of 50 cts. a gallon was imposed, until December 31st 599 permits were granted and \$763.75 realized therefrom. Besides, \$238.75 was returned to parties to whom permits were refused. The number of applications for permits were the same after the imposition of the tax as before. Ten protestant and nine Roman Catholic schools in the North West receive government assistance. The number is rapidly increasing. The Crow's Nest pass trail was improved considerably last summer and will be further improved during the present season. This trail crosses the Rocky mountains west of Fort MacLeod.

The inspector of colonization societies reports that the Primitive methodist company have 91 settlers on their tract. Settlers mostly from England. The Qu'Appelle company have 88 settlers directly from the eastern provinces. The Touchwood-Qu'Appelle Co. have 77 settlers. The Dominion Lands Co. have 74 settlers. The Fertile Belt Co. had only commenced operations and had no settlers. The Saskatchewan land and homestead company's tract at Leech and Crescent lakes has 44 settlers. The remaining tracts of this company have no settlers. The Montreal & Western company have 46 settlers. The Shell river company have 51 settlers. The Scottion, Ontario & Manitoba company have 94 entries and have spent \$22,500 in farm buildings. The company have 500 acres broken, have 5 thoroughbred bulls, 11 thoroughbred cows, 100 grade cows, 28 working cattle, 20 horses, and 40 hogs. The York farmers' company have 158 entries. The Morrow, Armytage & Beattie Co. have a total of 23 settlers. An enumeration of the Edmonton & Saskatchewan company was not required for 1883. The inspector closes his report by expressing gratification at the amount of colonizing work done by the societies and thinks they have been directly instrumental in adding largely to the development and settlement of the North-West.

The land agent at Regina reports on the Bell farm that 2,400 acres were broken in '82. This was not backset. Seeding was commenced on April 14th, '83. Harvesting commenced on August 27th. The grain is threshed on the field and stored in portable granaries. Twelve hundred acres were sown with wheat, 1,000 with oats and 200 planted with roots. The wheat yielded 23,029 bushels of which 21,720 bushels were of the finest quality and 1,309 bushels were slightly frost bitten. The cost of production was 42 cents a bushel. The oat crop yielded 18,000 bushels. Potatoes and other roots were fine. The buildings on the tract number 106. Seven thousand acres are broken ready for next spring's crop. The force employed in June last were 82 men and 100 horses. The land is divided into farms of 213 acres each, of which each is placed in charge of one man, who is supplied with team, implements, etc. One-third of the land is summer fallowed each year.

The Dufferin Mennonite reserve consists of a stretch of prairie about 36 miles from east to west by 18 from north to south, situated just north of the U.S. boundary, between the Red river and the Pembina mountains. Settlement began in 1875. The population is now 6,000, living in 54 villages, having 50,000

acres under cultivation and raising a yearly grain crop of 1,000,000 bushels. The cattle are herded in common and the land cultivated in common according to the direction of the chief of each village. About 1,200 homestead entries have been made in the reserve and 700 of the homesteaders have become naturalized.

The Icelandic colony on lake Winnipeg numbers about 100 families, scattered along a lake frontage of 50 miles. They raise no grain but have gardens, some sheep and cattle, and catch fish. Their reserve is wooded and not well suited for farming. Of the original colony of 300 families some have gone to the Tiger hills in southern Manitoba, some to the States and many died of small-pox. They have not paid back the advances made them by the government and as they are not doing very well they will probably not be required to do so.

A very important and interesting part of the report is the notes made by the different surveyors regarding the country passed through by them in their work, the character of the soil and surface of each township crossed being mentioned in particular.

## AUCTION SALE.

To be sold by auction in the Barracks of the North-West Mounted Police, Fort Saskatchewan, on Monday the 28th April, 1884:

- 7 Horses suitable for farm work,
- 2 Mares do. do.
- 5 Heavy Lumber Wagons, (broad tired)
- 2 Sets Wagon Wheels,
- 4 Sets Double Work Harness,
- 1 Set Dutch do.,
- 3 Saddles,
- 1 Plough.

Also a number of other articles, including clothing and provisions, bridles, bits, &c.

Sale to commence at 10:30 a.m.

GEO. A. BLAKE, Auctioneer.

## GREAT SACRIFICE

OF

LAST NOTICE.

DRY GOODS

READY MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS & SHOES.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

Will dispose of the above stock at a

AND

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST

To make room for spring importations. Those goods are all first class, bought for cash in the

CHEAPEST MARKET IN THE WORLD

And customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call within the next thirty days.

A FEW SETS PLAIN HARNESS

And 50 bush. Seed Potatoes, at

A. MACDONALD & CO.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE US

AND

NOT PAID BY 10th MARCH.

WILL BE

PLACED IN COURT FOR COLLECTION.

NO EXCEPTIONS.

JOHN A. McDUGALL & CO.



## GENERAL NEWS.

The Medicine Hat squatters are presenting their claims.

Toronto will hold its semi-centennial celebration in June.

Forty acres of wheat were sowed at Qu'Appelle on March 28th.

Fifty Denver buildings were unroofed by high wind on March 27th.

Ontario is to have a deficit of \$40,000 next year instead of the usual surplus.

The Calgary murderer lived seven and a half minutes from the time the drop fell.

Cattle are being shipped to Port Moody on the British Columbia section of the C.P.R.

Quebec city desires to have its school tax increased from one-tenth to three-tenths of a cent.

Britain and the United States are likely to agree as to the prompt extradition of dynamiters.

J. McBeath, supporter of Norquay has been elected in Kildonan over Polson, the opposition candidate.

A vote of censure moved against the Gladstone government by Sir Stafford Northcote was defeated by a vote of 311 to 262.

The G.T.R. desires to reduce the wages of its employees. The latter refuse to accept a reduction and will strike if it is made.

A bill with very stringent provisions against opium smoking has been introduced by a member of the British Columbia legislature.

Watson, M.P. for Marquette, Manitoba, is to be banquetted on his return from Ottawa. There is no news of a Ross or Sutherland banquet. If there is one rotten eggs will probably be the principal dish.

The Italian government proposes to purchase the papal property in Italy on terms that will amount to confiscation. Funds are being removed as fast as possible and subscriptions will be received by agents in different countries instead of at Rome.

The syndicate magnates have refused Regina's delegates absolutely their request to make Regina a divisional terminus instead of Moosejaw. They promise to build railways north and south from Regina when they have the money.

The following Presbyterian ministers have lately been appointed missionaries in the North-West: J. L. Campbell, Edmonton; J. Gibson, Ft. MacLeod; A. McTavish, Battleford; A. McLean, Carrot river; W. A. McKenzie, Indian Head; A. Urquhart, Regina.

The Nova Scotia house of Assembly has passed a motion declaring the finances of the province to be in a bad condition, stating that this would not be the case were the principal sources of revenue not absorbed by the federal government, and demanding an increase of subsidy or separation from confederation.

A report of March 30th says that on the 18th General Gordon left Khartoum to drive back the besieging troops of El Mahdi, with 3,000 men, 20 guns and a squadron of cavalry and that he was driven back with heavy loss. A further report is to the effect that he has surrendered Khartoum. If this is the case the Gladstone ministry will have either to pursue an active war policy at once or give place to men who will, for there is no question as to the sentiment of the majority of the British nation on the matter.

C. J. Percy gave evidence before a parliamentary committee concerning the H.B. route in which he said he considered the route practicable for at least four months in each year and probably six months. The railroad rate from St. Paul to New York is one and a half cents a ton per mile. At this rate a ton of wheat from Winnipeg to Montreal would be \$21 and from Winnipeg to Hudson's bay \$10.50. This would add \$10 an acre to the value of the land under cultivation in Manitoba.

Prince Albert Times, March 28: O. E. Hughes is mentioned in connection with the Prince Albert mayoralty. The St. Andrews society will disport itself on May 26th. Rev. E. Parke Smith is to be the Calgary church of England missionary. Hon. L. Clarke has donated two silver medals to be played for by the Saskatchewan and Argyle curling clubs; the former beat the latter three points in a recent match. Daniel Cameron failed to pay timber dues on some logs cut before the lumber agent saw the country; for this reason he will not be allowed to enter for his home-stand.

The late amendments to the homestead law provide that persons occupying land owned by them may obtain a homestead and pre-emption of any contiguous land open, the whole extent not to exceed one-quarter section as homestead and another as pre-emption. Also that persons making application for homestead and pre-emption can live with their parent, son, daughter, brother, or sister in the same township or an adjacent one while making their improvements, which are breaking ten acres the first year, cropping this and breaking fifteen more next year, and cropping this 25 and breaking fifteen more the third year. The settler must erect a habitable house and reside on the claim for three months before application for patent.

Prince Albert Times, March 21: The proclamation erecting Prince Albert into an incorporated town is expected by next mail. The band gave an open air concert lately. Indians are moving from the north side of the river. Goodfellow Bros. will soon commence running their shingle mill. Snow will soon be gone. Horse and foot races on St. Patrick's day. Good skating opposite McKay's mill. The Argyle curling club held their last meeting for the season last week. A. F. Eden has left the firm of Stobart, Eden & Co. and become land commissioner of the Manitoba and North-Western railway.

MacLeod Gazette, March 15: M. Beggs has been appointed sub-Indian agent for treaty No. 7. Pincher creek wants a post office. The Gazette speaks of W. Olin being ill of the prevailing throat disease. Mr. Denny, late Indian agent, resigned because he would not cut down the rations of the Indians as ordered by the government; the Gazette thinks the reduction of the rations a serious step. The new MacLeod post office has 84 boxes. A meeting to organize a public school was poorly attended. Jacob Watson was sent to jail for a month for clubbing and threatening to shoot C. D. McDonald. A Blood Indian named Man-who-takes-the-gun, was arrested charged with cow-killing, was dismissed for lack of evidence. High river cattle are looking well. A team of horses was nearly drowned in Tongue creek recently. Smith & Chalmers are erecting a stopping place at the crossing of High river. The loss of cattle on the ranges around MacLeod will probably be one per cent; the winter has been severe.

Battleford Herald, April 5: Telegrams are delivered only within a radius of half a mile from the telegraph office. A band of cattle is on the way in to this market. The first freighter started out for Mahaffey & Clinkskill on March 25th. Chief factor Clarke arrived from Pitt on March 25th, having made the distance in one day. The Herald proposes that Battleford people hold a concert to raise funds with which to supply the boys of the Indian industrial school with pants. An Indian traded a horse for a squaw; the squaw ran away and the Indian took possession of the horse. The Indian was arrested for stealing and will be tried in May. A large party of freighters arrived from Swift Current on March 31st; they had a very heavy snow storm shortly after leaving Swift Current. Plowing commenced March 26th. John Craig has been appointed instructor on Poundmaker's reserve. A lacrosse club has been organized. Gabriel Dumont has sold his South Branch farm to Philippe Garnot. Little Pine has taken his reserve on Battle river above Poundmaker's. R. C. Laurie is erecting a dwelling and office between the reserves. The first ducks were seen on March 31st. Finlayson's timber gang are out of the woods. The new H.B.Co. stores between the rivers will be commenced immediately. Cricket and lacrosse clubs have been organized.

The Cincinnati riot on March 25th, 26th, 30th and 31st was a terrible affair. In December last a farmer named William Kirk was found murdered outside Cincinnati. A man named Berner was arrested and confessed having killed Kirk for the purpose of robbing him. A jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Immediately after Berner's sentence he was removed from Cincinnati in disguise. On the way to the penitentiary, at a railway station called Linwood a crowd gathered to lynch him. In the struggle with the constables he escaped. Meanwhile on the evening of the 28th, the day Berner was sentenced an indignation meeting was held in Cincinnati, fiery resolutions condemning the failure of justice were passed and a crowd of 10,000 adjourned to the jail for the purpose of lynching Berner and another murderer who was confined there. The mob broke into the jail yard without meeting any resistance and attacked the jail. By this time a regiment of the national guard had arrived. The mob gained an entrance to the jail and part of them sacked the dwelling of the jailer which was within the building. They broke down the inner door between the reception room and cell rooms when the military fired upon them. The crowd threw bricks but retired, and about thirty of them were arrested. Rioting continued all day Saturday, and on Saturday night the court house was fired and burned down. Loss, \$250,000. The mob would not allow the firemen to work. A lieutenant named Desmond and a private named McGuire were killed by the mob while attempting to stop the fire. The jail was held by the police and militia and was besieged by the mob, many of whom were killed in the attacks upon it. Powell's gun store was attacked by the mob, but the proprietor could use his own weapons and killed two of the attacking party and severely wounded a third. The attempt was then given up. Between fifty and seventy-five men were killed on Saturday night. All the available militia of the state were ordered to appear at Cincinnati on Sunday the 30th. The mob issued a proclamation calling for a general lynching of lawyers, gamblers and prostitutes. Berner was re-arrested on Saturday. Fighting was renewed on Sunday night around the jail and the firing was very heavy. Part of the mob attempted to take possession of a cannon

which was in a music hall on exhibition but failed. The riot was over and the town in full possession of the military shortly after midnight on Sunday.

Calgary Herald, April 9: A rifle club is to be organized. A short piece of seven foot sidewalk has been laid by private enterprise. Lumber and other freight has been coming over the C.P.R. satisfactorily lately. The police drill daily. Plans for a new H.B. store on Stephen avenue, to be erected at once, are being prepared. A Mr. Kemp had his collar bone fractured by a runaway horse. A carriage is being built in town. Dey & Bengough have started the Cold Spring cattle ranch, ten miles south of Calgary. A. P. Patrick has 20 acres on his ranch at Ghost river seeded already. The C.P.R. freight shed is to be removed 100 yards. A specimen copy of the proposed evening Herald has been issued and eighty subscribers secured; as soon as 100 subscribers are secured the paper will be started. An English church clergyman is to leave England to assume pastoral charge in Calgary at the end of April. A cricket club has been organized. A gentleman and two ladies were ducked in the Elbow river on Friday, April 4th—accidentally, of course. James Sproule while riding one evening caught a clothes line with his chin, and was thrown to the ground on his head, rendering him insensible; he is recovering. The Elbow river bridge is almost completed. The residents of Pine creek and Fish creek were going to build a church midway between the two creeks, but the Fish creekers took the start and are going to build it at Fish creek, whereat the Pine creekers are exercised in mind.

## MARRIED.

McCORRISTER—WHITFORD.—At Edmonton House on Tuesday, April 22nd, by Rev. A. B. Baird, B.D., Alex. James McCorrister to Maggie, daughter of the late Francis Whitford.

BARKER—MEYER.—At St. Joachim's church, Edmonton, on Monday, 21st inst., by Rev. C. Scollen, O.M.I., Mendellson Barker, of Battle river, to Christina, eldest daughter of H. Meyer, of Battle river crossing.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, April 25th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	58	22
Sunday,	68	27
Monday,	70	28
Tuesday,	74	32
Wednesday,	76	30
Thursday,	47	40
Friday,	30	26

Barometer rising, 27.38. Three-fourths of an inch of rain fell between 10.30 a.m., and 11 p.m., Thursday. Thirteen inches of snow fell on the level from 11 p.m. Thursday night until 5 p.m. yesterday.

STRAYED.—From A. Dunlop's farm, south side, a bay pony. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to me at above place. L. FULTON.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

NOTICE.—The thoroughbred trotting stallion W. H. BALDWIN will stand for mares this season (28th April to 28th June) health and weather permitting, as follows: Monday, Pagerie's half-way house for noon; Tuesday, Palace hotel stables, Fort Saskatchewan, all day; Wednesday, Alex. Cameron's Sturgeon river, for noon, Kelly's, Cut-bank lake, over night; Thursday, St. Albert hotel, St. Albert, over night; Friday, Dan Noyes' for noon; Saturday, his own stable, Edmonton hotel. Terms for the season \$15 payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk. For pedigree see hand bills. DONALD ROSS proprietor.

## ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

## BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

## SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS

## PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranch, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

## BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

ANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 353 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—367 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

## HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

WALKER HOUSE, Main street, Edmonton. Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and feed stable in connection. WM. WALKER, proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta.—Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.